

## LEADERS CONFER

Regarding the Compromise Offered on Statehood.

NO DECISION REACHED

Democrats Informed of General Terms of Proposition.

QUAY LOST HIS STRENGTH

According to Opinion of Opponents of Omnibus Bill.

Washington, Feb. 21.—The Republican leaders conferred all day on the subject of the statehood compromise, and most of the Democrats were informed of the general terms of the proposition. To all questions as to whether they would accept such a compromise they said they wanted to see a definite proposition and to know from whom it came, then they would be in a position to confer and decide. On the Republican side it is found that two Republican senators, Beveridge and Nelson, both members of the committee on territories, are very loath to accept any compromise save that which the majority originally presented. Their position is that the omnibus bill is defeated and that Senator Quay, who has been so persistently pressing it, has lost strength by his course in supporting Senator Morgan during the latter's fight against the canal treaty. Senator Spooner reported to his colleagues that there was no legal difficulty in the way of admitting Oklahoma and afterward attaching the Indian territory to the state. In this same connection there is a proposition to have included in the legislation a provision for a trust school fund for the Indian territory, to be provided by the government. This is to meet the objection raised against Indian territory that it has no school lands and no grants to be made for public schools. The division of New Mexico and Arizona is to be made upon proclamation by the president when there is a population of 300,000 in Arizona, but objection has been raised by the Democrats to this suggestion as it now stands, because no provision is made for a census, and it would be at least 1910 before any test could be made.

During the day efforts were made to find Delegate Mark A. Smith of Arizona, to ascertain what his views would be as to the proposed compromise, but he was not at the capital. He has been decidedly opposed to any such move all along and today Senator Blackburn told some of his colleagues that the joining of the two territories would not be acceptable, and said it would cause strong opposition.

Another feature of the Democratic position developed today was that many Democrats are indifferent as to an extra legislative session of congress, while some think that it would not be bad policy to have such a session and have the subject of tariff legislation and revision of the tariff discussed. This idea was communicated to some of the leaders today and caused considerable uneasiness. It is realized that with the business now pending in the senate a very few men could force enough appropriation bills over to cause an extra session of the 58th congress. At the same time the members expressed their opinion that before the coming week has passed the blockade will be raised in some manner and all necessary legislation disposed of by the fourth of March.

The statehood compromise which is expected to unlock the tangle in the senate and remove the blockade proposes to admit two states, one to be Oklahoma according to its present boundaries with a proviso that Indian territory shall be added to Oklahoma in 1906, when the treaty obligations with the Indians will not be in the way. The other state is to be composed of New Mexico and Arizona under the name of Montezuma, with a proviso that when the present territory of Arizona has a population of 200,000 it shall become a separate state, providing that the people of the territory affected vote in favor of being divided from New Mexico or Montezuma.

Sensor Sporer was entrusted with the legal question involved, especially in regard to the rights of the Indian tribes in the Indian territory. He has been in consultation with the attorney general and other law officers of the government familiar with the subject and the bill when drawn will be based upon information which Senator Sporer obtains. While this compromise will be acceptable to the Republicans, there is yet considerable doubt about the Democrats and so far as can be learned they will oppose it with vigor, which means defeat at this stage of the session.

The effect upon the canal treaty will at once be felt as Senator Quay and other statehood men will not try to prolong the debate on this measure. At the same time Senators served notice yesterday upon those who are pressing the treaty that Senator Morgan should have full opportunity to present his views and amendments to the treaty in an orderly manner and without undue pressure, were especially emphatic when making these declarations, saying that if the treaty had to go over until after March 4 the Alabama senator should not be subjected to undue pressure and strain.

ADMIRAL COOPER ARRIVED.

Is Expected That He Will Be Given Philippine Squadron.

Washington, Feb. 21.—Rear Admiral Cooper, senior squadron commander of the Atlantic fleet, has arrived on that station and hoisted his flag on the cruiser Rainbow, which was the flagship of the late Rear Admiral Wilkes. The navy department is informed that the Rainbow left Hong Kong yesterday for the naval station at Cavite, from which fact it is assumed that Rear Admiral Cooper will be assigned to the command of the Philippine squadron, and that Rear Admiral Stirling, who is now under orders to that station, will be assigned to the command

of the northern or the Chinese squadron. These assignments are in the jurisdiction of Rear Admiral Evans, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic station.

MANY WERE VICTIMIZED.

Police Say Thousands Were Caught on "Fake Lottery" Plan.

New York, Feb. 21.—Several detectives and a postoffice inspector arrested seven men today on the charge of running a "fake lottery." The police say that thousands of persons have been victimized by the scheme. Tickets, it is claimed, were sold by agents for 25 cents to \$2 each, and the alleged prizes ranged from \$4 to \$20,000. It is charged that while great representations were made by the promoters and agents of the affair, no drawings were ever held.

The drawing place was supposed to be Puebla, Mexico. Representatives of the "company" were active in seeking patrons, and many persons who had previously invested their money in policy had been secured as clients.

HE CAUGHT HORSE THIEF.

Missouri Farmer Does Good Work With His Winchester.

St. Louis, Feb. 21.—Emil Bartholdt, a farmer of Bartholdt, Mo., drove into St. Louis today from Sullivan, sixty-eight miles distant, and in the bed of the common lumber wagon, bound with a pair of ropes, lay Charles Miller, whom Bartholdt accused of horse stealing. Miller was immediately imprisoned at the Four courts and Bartholdt says he will obtain a warrant from the county attorneys. Bartholdt testified that two horses had been stolen from him and he charged Miller with the crime. He searched for Miller and encountered him near Sullivan, Mo., with the aid of a Winchester took him into custody. Being afraid that Miller might get away if brought to St. Louis by train Bartholdt bound him most securely and brought him to St. Louis by wagon. Both suffered from the cold and Miller was nearly starved as his captor had given him but little food.

PENSION CONFERENCE AGREES.

Amount Fixed for Injuries in Military Service.

Washington, Feb. 21.—The conferees on the senate bill to increase the pensions of those who have lost limbs in the military service or are totally disabled, have agreed the rates fixed by the house amendments being accepted. These provide a pension of \$40 per month for the loss of a hand or foot, \$46 for an arm off at or above the elbow, or a leg at or above the knee; \$50 for loss of one hand and foot; \$59 for loss of one hand and foot and \$100 for the loss of both feet.

RELIEF PARTIES ARE OUT.

In an Attempt to Rescue Trains Blocked in Canada.

St. Johns, N. F., Feb. 21.—Nothing definite was heard today from the relief parties that are proceeding to the aid of the southbound trains as they are beyond reach of the telegraph. Nothing can be heard from them until they have repaired the lines. The blizzard still rages. All train service, except in the vicinity of St. Johns, has been abandoned. The storm in the interior of the colony is accompanied by cold registering to fourteen degrees below zero. This extreme cold will delay greatly the work of relief, because on the plateau where the trains are stalled, there is no shelter and the men in the relief parties cannot make much headway.

ARE COMING TO AMERICA.

Large Tract of Land in Utah Has Been Sold to Boers.

Ogden, Utah, Feb. 21.—George F. Owens, the chief agent of the Luskawana railroad at New York City, is in Ogden today with the intention of meeting a delegation of Boers who are on their way east over the Southern Pacific. Mr. Owens states that these Boers will make a tour of the United States as the guests of the various railroads and will reach here Monday. He says the Southern Pacific has sold the delegates a large tract of land for settlement within 100 miles of Ogden. It is understood that the tract lies in the Bear river valley to the northwest of this city.

CROWN PRINCESS GOSSIP.

Story Is Denied That American Dentist Was Implicated.

Dresden, Feb. 21.—The report published in the United States by a news agency that an American dentist was seeking a divorce on account of the relations of her husband with the former Crown Princess Louise of Saxony, seems to be a revivification of the gossip at the time of the Princess' elopement, and so far as the divorce is concerned, seems wholly unbased on fact. A dentist here did test the Princess to ride a bicycle, and charged time for so doing at the same rate as he charged for his professional services. The dentist once made the remark that he would just as soon wheel with the Crown Princess as work on her teeth.

QUARANTINE DECLARED OFF.

Cattle Shipments Can Now Be Made From Mexico.

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 21.—The quarantine on Mexican cattle was declared off this forenoon. Dr. T. A. Bray, United States animal inspector at this port, received a telegram from Acting Chief F. F. Farnham, of the animal bureau at Washington, to allow cattle shipments to continue beginning today. The wire stated that the reported foot and mouth disease in San Luis Potosi district was a fake.

PROTEST AGAINST MEASURE.

Washington Legislature Is Opposed to Shipbuilders' Bonus.

Olympia, Feb. 21.—The house today passed a senate resolution protesting to congress against the removal of the 4 per cent bonus heretofore given to Pacific coast ship builders on contracts for the construction of war vessels, and ordered it telegraphed to Washington.

Salvationists Gather.

Boston, Feb. 21.—Salvation men and women from all sections of New England came here today to greet their long-expected General Booth, who arrived in this city this afternoon. Lieutenant Governor Gould welcomed General Booth to the city and to the commonwealth.

Washington, Feb. 21.—Minister Combes, of Guatemala, has called the state department that Senator Arias was elected president of Guatemala by congress on the 15th inst.

## DISCUSS TREATY

Senate Continued in Executive Session Saturday.

QUAY'S REPORT WAS READ

Which Consumed Most of Time of the Session.

IMPORTANT AMENDMENT

Was Introduced Regarding Americans in Colombia.

Washington, Feb. 21.—The senate spent nearly the entire day in executive session. It was the legislative day of Thursday, as the senate had taken recesses instead of adjournment. The senate met at 11 o'clock, opened the doors at 12, and for more than an hour disposed of routine business, consisting of the presentation of petitions and reports, the introduction of bills and the passing of unobjectionable bills on the calendar. Upon resuming the executive session the Colombian canal treaty was taken up. Senator Quay had a report read, and Senator Pettus spoke at some length. Senator Platt of Connecticut also discussed the treaty.

The reading of the report sent up by Mr. Quay consumed about three hours of time, and after this was concluded Mr. Pettus made a brief speech directed principally at what he termed the repeal of the Spooner act by the treaty. He contended that as a legal proposition made by the Spooner law for the purpose of canal would not be available under the treaty providing merely for a lease of the canal strip. He also said that the American people would not be satisfied with anything less than a thoroughly American canal, one which could be defended by us at all times, which the Panama canal could not be under the terms of the treaty.

Senator Platt of Connecticut took issue with Senator Pettus as to the effect of the treaty, saying he believed there were no legal obstacles ready to the acquisition by the president of the canal zone, but he contended if there were any such obstacles they could be revised by another act of congress, reappropriating the money.

During the day Senator Morgan secured consent to the revival of the injunction of secrecy from the amendments to the treaty which had been offered by him. Most of the important amendments have already been given publicity, but he offered two new ones today. One of these provides for an agreement between the contracting parties that nothing contained in the treaty shall be construed to alter the terms of the Spooner act. The other amendment is as follows:

"It is agreed that in respect for the citizens of the United States under legislation and for the present humane state of Christian religion in which the ordinances and prescriptions of the Spanish Inquisition have no place or tolerance, that the provisions of the concordat of 1801 between his holiness, Pope Leo XIII, and the government of Colombia, and the laws enacted by Colombia, or that shall hereafter be enacted in furtherance or execution of said concordat, shall not apply to any citizen of the United States of Colombia, or any person who shall be in the service of the United States, or to any officer, agent, or servant of the United States who is in any way engaged in the construction or operation of a canal or the Panama railroad, under the provisions of this treaty."

The executive session closed and the senate adjourned at 5 o'clock. Senator Cullom giving notice that he would move again on Monday to continue the executive sessions for the consideration of the treaty.

The day in the house was devoted to debate on the Fowler currency bill. Mr. Fowler, the author of the measure, spoke for over two hours. The other speakers were Messrs. Thayer and Lovering of Massachusetts, Lewis of Georgia and Prince of Illinois. The general conviction is that the bill has no chance to become a law and the fact that there are divergent views on both sides of the house detected in the interest.

TRIBUTE TO M'KINLEY.

Myron Herrick Delivered Address at Cincinnati Last Night.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 21.—Myron T. Herrick, of Cleveland, a member of the national Republican committee, and a candidate for the nomination for governor of Ohio, delivered the Washington birthday address under the auspices of the Shiloh League here tonight. In his address Colonel Herrick paid a glowing tribute to the martyred President McKinley. Among the other speakers was ex-Mayor Walbridge of St. Louis, who spoke on the Louisiana Purchase exposition.

WILL PAY THEIR EXPENSES.

Naval Men Abroad Can Spend the Government's Money.

Washington, Feb. 21.—According to the interpretation placed upon the language of the law relating to the contingent fund of the navy department by prominent members of the senate and house committee, the secretary of the navy is empowered to defray out of this money the expenses incident to the entertainment of public men abroad. Until assured of this fact Mr. Moody was unwilling to draw upon the contingent fund for this purpose.

COAL LEASES ARE GOOD.

Judge Buford Gives Decision in Creek Nation Coal Cases.

Guthrie, O. T., Feb. 21.—Chief Justice Buford today handed down an opinion holding good the leases obtained with the interior department's approval by the coal companies operating in the Creek na-

tion, now known as the Sapulpa, Choctaw, Catoosa, Nowata, Red Fork, Nowata, Conchatchy, Tulsa, Car Creek and Broken Arrow coal companies. The validity of the leases were being argued in court here by prospective purchasers.

NOTIFIED GREAT BRITAIN.

No Evidence of Foot and Mouth Disease in Mexican Cattle.

Washington, Feb. 21.—The secretary of agriculture today received a dispatch from Inspector Shaw, at Nogales, Arizona, reporting that he could find no evidence of foot and mouth disease in Mexico, and cattle are now being admitted into the United States from Mexico, after inspection, as formerly. Secretary Wilson has notified the British authorities at London of the result of the investigation.

MILLIONS

ARE TO BE EXPENDED UPON ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE.

Plans Were Made Public by Secretary of Directors.

New York, Feb. 21.—Dr. I. Emmett Holt, secretary of the board of directors of the Rockefeller Institute, made public tonight the detailed plans of the project so far as they have been determined. These plans embrace a scheme for an institution of medical and pathological research which it is said will be without an equal in this country and unequal in any country in the world. The gifts of John D. Rockefeller to the institute, thus far aggregating \$1,500,000, are considered merely a beginning, and the understanding is that Mr. Rockefeller stands ready to finance the institution for any amount necessary to carry out the work. The institute will occupy four city blocks between the East river and Avenue A and Sixtieth and Sixty-fourth streets. The present plans, according to the announcement of Dr. Holt, call for the immediate erection of a laboratory for investigation in all departments of medical research and the building of a hospital in which special groups of patients to be treated may develop new methods for the treatment of disease.

Popular lectures and a medical journal will also be established. Dr. Holt says that Dr. John E. Rockefeller, Jr., is also interested with his father in the plan, but denies that the institution is intended as a memorial to the elder Rockefeller's grandson, Jack McCormick, who died a year and a half ago. The gifts of \$1,500,000 were made by Mr. Rockefeller in 1901.

Dr. Holt, in his statement, reviews the work of organizing the institute and confirms the story that Prof. Simon Flexner, professor of pathology in the University of Pennsylvania, has been chosen director of the laboratory. Dr. Flexner will begin his work at the institute in July. He will spend the greater part of his first year in Europe, during the construction of the laboratory building in New York. This building will be started so as to be ready for occupancy October 1, 1904.

BRITISH MILITARY ATTACHE.

Washington, Feb. 21.—The British ambassador today presented to the president the new military attaché of the British legation, Colonel H. Foster. Colonel Foster is the successor of Colonel Kilson, who returned to England last summer.

## BULLETIN OF THE WICHITA DAILY EAGLE.

Wichita, Sunday, February 22, 1903

Weather for Wichita Today: Fair

IMPORTANT NEWS OF TODAY

1. Leaders in Conference Discuss Panama Treaty
2. President Makes a Speech
3. Humberts Win Case
4. Alexander Bill Will Pass
5. Work of Kansas Legislature
6. Additional Local News
7. Workmen Arriving in Wichita
8. Wichita Residents Remonstrated
9. Local Company to Build Line
10. Winfield Gas Well Tested
11. Doings of Wichita Society People
12. Wichita People Swindled
13. Will Build Much Larger
14. Gossip From Washington
15. Introduce Many Bills
16. Future Division of Katy
17. Refused to Open Boxes
18. Daring Robbery
19. Tragical End of Would Be Poet
20. Telegrams From Rockefeller
21. Women Pirates of Backham Cay
22. Tale of "Busted" Shows
23. Balzac and His Lady Friends
24. Eagle's Table and Kitchen Talks
25. Doings of Wichita's Colleges
26. Music and Drama
27. Rome Was Started
28. Eagle's Want Page
29. Additional Want Ads
30. Canada Alive to Situation
31. Foreign Fortune Hunters
32. Down Trodden Irish Landlord
33. Short Stories of the Day
34. Wichita Livestock Market
35. Review of the Grain Markets
36. New York Stocks and Bonds
37. Eagle's Sunday Editorial Page
38. Gossip for Home People
39. Latest Fashions From Paris
40. History of Cole Vaguer
41. Radism, and Its Wonders
42. Story of a Miserly Swede
43. Women in Unhappy Business

## LARGE CROWDS

Present When Corner Stone of War College Was Laid.

PRESIDENT MADE SPEECH

Many Representatives of Foreign Countries Attend.

SITE HIGHLY COMMENDED

Many More Buildings Will be Erected in Short Time.

Washington, Feb. 21.—In the presence of an assemblage of distinguished people, including the president of the United States, members of the cabinet and of congress, justices of the supreme court, representatives of foreign powers and others eminent in the life of the nation, the corner stone of the war college was laid here today with impressive military and Masonic ceremonies. The occasion was rendered especially notable and interesting by addresses delivered by President Roosevelt, Secretary of War Root, and Major General S. M. B. Young, president of the war college. The site selected for the new building is on the reservation of the Washington barracks at the foot of Fourth street. Today's ceremonies marked the beginning of a project which has been fostered by the president, Secretary Root and others interested in the development and thorough training of the United States army. While the foundation of the new structure, which is to be practically unique, has only been begun, the plans contemplated by the war department and by congress include the construction of an entirely new set of buildings on the arsenal grounds.

Among other structures, there will be a hospital, barracks, officers' quarters and an administration building, all to be handsome and of the most approved architectural design. The army war college grounds have been selected as the site of the statue of Frederick the Great, which Emperor William has proposed to present to the people of the United States. A picture gallery, a library and a museum today was the participation of the military. About 1,000 troops, representing the various branches of the war service, took part in the exercises. They were drawn from the several army posts in Washington and vicinity and were in command of Maj. W. M. Black of the corps of engineers. President Roosevelt, accompanied by his military aide, Col. Addingham, left the White House in a carriage at 11 o'clock. He was accompanied by the war college grounds by troop E, of the Third cavalry.

In other carriages members of the cabinet accompanied the president. Two non-commissioned officers, both skilled horsemen, rode on each side of the president's carriage to control the carriage horses in case they were frightened by the firing of the salutes or otherwise, and two privates were detailed to each of the other carriages as a precaution against accidents.

As the president and party entered the grounds, the president's flag was run to the top of the flagpole and a section of Fourth battery, light artillery, fired the president's salute. The assembled troops paid the president the honors prescribed by the regulations.

Grand Master George H. Walker, of the District of Columbia Grand Lodge of Masons, and other officers of the grand lodge of Masons, were escorted to the war college grounds by the Second cavalry band.

The ceremonies incident to the laying of the cornerstone were impressive. The invocation was pronounced by the Right Rev. Henry V. Satterlee, bishop of Washington, the assemblage uncovered during the prayer. After music by the band, President Roosevelt was introduced by General C. L. Gillette, chief of engineers, United States army. The president was given a cordial ovation. His address was as follows:

"Gentlemen and Ladies: It should be a matter of pride and congratulation to every American citizen interested in the welfare of his country, that today we lay the foundation stone of a building, the erection of which signifies a long stride forward in securing the efficiency of the United States army, a step less important than that marked by the enactment of a law to create a general staff, but a step toward supplementing the passage of the act rounding it out and rendering it of a far wider and deeper usefulness."

"One word first to the nation and then to the army. To the nation first: It has been well said that the surest way to invite national disaster is for a nation to be quiescent, aggressive and unarmed. (Applause.) The nation that is rich, that is so very high spirited as to be somewhat careless of giving offense and that yet refrains from the preparedness which is absolutely necessary if efficiency in war is ever to be shown—such a nation is laying the foundation for humiliation and defeat. As a people, whether we will or not, we have reached the stage when we must play a part in this world. It is not open to us to decide whether or not we will play it. All we have to decide is as to whether we shall play the part ill or well. The part is before us. All that rests for us to do is to say that we will play it well. (Applause.)"

In which the erection of this immense building is a part.

"Now, a word to the officers and enlisted men of the army. The last two or three years have witnessed a notable awakening in our people to the well being of our army. Our people are understanding as never before the fact that the army, like the navy, will do well in war mainly in proportion as it has been prepared well in peace; that after the war has begun it is too late for us to prepare for victory. Defeat will come inevitably and surely if the preparation is put off until war begins, and victory will come if it has been prepared for in time of peace, and on no other terms."

"During the session of congress that is now closing we have seen the first stride taken in putting the national guard the efficiency—the first step taken, the first long step, on the lines marked out by Washington himself, the first successful effort made to put into effect Washington's plea which for one hundred years was disregarded by our people. And again, the first long stride has been taken toward the modernization, toward increasing the efficiency of the army in accordance with modern methods as devised by General Sherman over a quarter of a century ago. It takes time and thought and care to work out necessary reforms."

"They don't come in a jump. All sorts and kinds of obstructions of deliberate purpose, obstructions of more inertia, obstructions of carelessness, have to be met with and overcome; but at last they are overcome, if only a sufficient intensity of purpose lies behind those backing the reform."

"And now these great steps have been taken. Methods have been provided for securing the increased efficiency of the army, and it rests with the army itself to profit by what has been done. More and more it has become evident in modern war that the efficiency of the unit, the individual officer and the individual enlisted man, is going to be the prime factor in deciding the fate of fought fields."

"The exercises at the barracks and parade grounds do not make five per cent of the soldier's real work and do not count for 5 per cent in his real efficiency. They are very spectacular, serve a good purpose and must be well done, but they count for but the smallest part of the whole. The sum of which makes the army effective or ineffective in actual service. Officer and man alike must be trained to the highest point in the theory and in the practice of the profession. The forest of modern war is that if they are trained in the theory without the crowning of practice they will amount to nothing, but they must have the training and the theory too. They must have that training or they never can reach the highest standard of perfection in their art. The army of the United States is in no way desirable that it should be other than a small army relatively to the population of the country, but we have a right to expect that that small army shall represent for its size the very highest point of efficiency of any army in the civilized world, (applause), and I have the most absolute faith that to that degree of efficiency it will attain, and that it will attain it in no small part because of the wise and zealous use it will make of the opportunities afforded by the erection of this very building."

GOVERNOR OF CHIHUAHUA.

President Diaz Wants Enrique Creel to Have Position.

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 21.—Enrique Creel will be the next governor of Chihuahua. President Diaz has wired to Mr. Creel, who is now in New York, stating that he desired to see Creel the successor of Governor Ahumada.

Mr. Creel has been in New York for some time in connection with a plan to put Mexico on a gold basis, or otherwise to secure a more stable currency. President Diaz having made known his wishes, the Chihuahua legislature will meet and formally elect Mr. Creel governor. The appointment of Creel is taken here to mean a complete agreement between President Diaz and Governor Terrazas. Mr. Creel is a son-in-law of Senator Terrazas, the wealthiest man in Mexico.

DONE IN SELF-DEFENSE.

Boy Who Killed His Father Exonerated by Jury.

Webster City, Ia., Feb. 21.—The grand jury failed to return an indictment against Backus Egegaard, the 17-year-old boy who killed his father February 10. The failure to indict is equivalent to an exoneration. The boy killed his father in self defense by beating his brains out with a cast iron towel rod. The father was drunk and had attacked the son.

CONTRADICTS REPORT.

Russia Has No Intention of Contracting New Debt.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 21.—To contradict the reports that Russia is about to issue a new loan, Finance Minister Witte, has issued the following statement: "In order to prevent misunderstanding, it is necessary to state that the current year the Russian government will conclude no loan on any foreign market."

HARVARD DEFEATED YALE.

New York, Feb. 21.—Harvard defeated Yale tonight in the intercollegiate hockey championship series in the St. Nicholas ring by a score of three goals to nothing. This was the first game between the Harvard and Yale hockey teams.

Yale's defeat tonight puts her even terms with Columbia, while Harvard heads the list in the hockey series.

Called Upon President.

Washington, Feb. 21.—Mallat, the Austrian magician, today appeared at the White House before President Roosevelt. The president would give him only a brief audience, but invited him to call at some later date, when the president's family could witness the mysteries of the magician's art.

Reports Growing Favorable.

Mexican, Mexico, Feb. 21.—There was but one death today from the plague that occurred in a lodging house, where the cause of the plague is reported from El Corron ranch, in the district of Mazatlan.

Old Time Westerner Dead.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 21.—James S. Cleveland, who was a lieutenant of the Second Colorado infantry during the civil war and who afterward was manager of the Barlow-Sanderson stage coach company, running between Kansas City and Santa Fe, N. M., died here today, aged 61 years.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, Feb. 21.—Forecast: Kansas, Indian territory and Oklahoma.—Fair Sunday and Monday.

## SCORED SUCCESS

Humberts Found Not Guilty in Libel Suit.

GREAT PUBLIC INTEREST

Manifested in Trial and Court Room Crowded.

HAS GENERAL APPROVAL

But Decision Does Not Effect the Main Case.

Paris, Feb. 21.—The Humberts scored their first notable success today when the Ninth correctional chamber announced their acquittal in the libel suit brought against them by M. Cattul, the banker. Public interest in the result was very great and the court room was surrounded by an eager crowd.

The costs of the prosecution were assessed against M. Cattul.

The court delivered a lengthy judgment, the main point of which was that the evidence had failed to show bad faith on the part of the Humberts in charging M. Cattul with usury. The judgment specifically acquitted Frederick Humbert, Madame Humbert and Marie Daurignac, his sister, who were the chief persons accused.

When the acquittal was announced Madame Humbert exclaimed: "At last the voice of justice is heard."

The result of the trial was fully expected, and although it marks a temporary triumph for the Humberts, it is not considered to affect the main case, which involves the authenticity of the Crawford millions. Public opinion seems to applaud the verdict, as the plaintiff, M. Cattul, is considered a type of money-lender.

DEPUTY MARSHAL KILLED.

While Attempting to Make Arrest in Jasper, Texas.

Dallas, Texas, Feb. 21.—A special to the News from Eureka Springs, Ark., says: In a pistol duel on the streets of Jasper, Newton county, today, Deputy United States Marshal J. D. Keyes was killed and W. A. Hutchinson was dangerously wounded. Hudson, who is a resident of Jasper, was discharging a pistol on the streets when Keyes and City Marshal William Allen attempted to arrest him. He opened fire on Allen, who returned the fire, shooting Hudson through the body. Allen, though injured, as a rule dropped to the ground. Hudson then fired at Keyes, shooting him through the body. Keyes walked several blocks to his home and died a few hours later.

PLANS GIVEN CONTRACTORS.

For Buildings to Be Constructed for St. Louis Exposition.